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AFP: UN ENVOY DISCUSSES INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

NC221530 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 22 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Geneva, Feb 22 (AFP)--The United Nations commission investigating Iran's former imperial regime will leave Geneva this weekend, Iran's United Nations Ambassador Mansour Farhang said here today. The commission, held up [word indistinct] Wednesday, will leave either Saturday or, at the latest, Sunday night, said Mr Fahrang, here for the 36th session of the Human Rights Commission. Mr Farhang denied there was any political reason for the commission's delay of in Geneva. [sentence as received] "We were simply not ready to receive them," he said, "and they would have lost several days in Tehran if they had come right away."

The Iranian diplomat blamed the American Government for the delay, noting that Iran had asked for the commission two months ago. "It is ridiculous after two months to rush things in this affair without even awaiting an official acceptance of the commission by the Iranian Government, "said Mr Farhang.

He said he did not know if the commission would meet the hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran, but said that did not seem "important" to him. The diplomat added, "that might be important from a humanitarian point of view but that does not matter."

Mr Farhang stressed that there is not a direct trade-off between the entry of the commission into Iran and the freeing of the hostages. He said the idea of such a deal did not fit into "today's Iranian politics."

Mr Farhang, who will return to New York Saturday, also stressed that the commission [words indistinct] involved investigating international problems. "It is a question of crimes committed by a regime installed in 1953 (?by the) United States and perpetuating itself with continued American assistance.

"It is a question of a problem which is larger than Iran. That is why the formation of an international investigating commission is legitimate."

Mr Farhang concluded that he did not doubt the Iranian-American crisis would be resolved and with it the matter of the hostages.

Delegation in Geneva

NC221811 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 22 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Geneva, Feb 22 (AFP)--The United Nations commission investigating Iranian charges against the ex-shah's regime will leave here for Tehran tomorrow at noon local time (1100 GMT), a United Nations spokesman said toady. Anthony Curnow said the commission members, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela, Adyb Dawdi of Syria and Hector Jayawardene of Sri Lanka, all now in Geneva, will be joined here tomorrow morning by Algerian ambassador to the United Nations Mohamed Bedjaoui and French lawyer Louis Edmond Pettiti.

Mr Pettiti returned briefly to France, while Mr Bedjaoui went to New York.

Mr Curnow said the commission had met today with representatives of the Pax Romana and the Amnesty International organizations. The commission will meet before its departure tomorrow with a representative of the international commission of jurists.

Arrival of UN Commission

JN231912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The members of the international commission to investigate the ousted shah's crimes arrived in Tehran from Geneva this evening. They were received at the airport by the ambassadors of Algeria, Syria, Venezuela and a number of senior Iranian Foreign Ministry officials. The five delegation members arrived in Tehran aboard a special UN plane.

Commission's Message

LD232145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the members of the five-man commission investigating the crimes committed by the shah, who arrived in Tehran tonight, met domestic and foreign reporters at the government pavillion, and the spokesman of the commission read the following message from the members of the commission:

The members of the commission are very happy to be in Iran, the cradle of one of the oldest civilizations of the world. The commission has come to Iran to carry out the assignment given to it by the UN secretary general. The commission will try to investigate all grievances put forward by Iran against the former regime, and will try to find a speedy solution to end the crisis between Iran and America. The commission believes that with the cooperation of all interested parties, it will succeed in achieving the desired results.

Members of the commission went to their residence after a short rest at the government pavillion. It has been decided that tomorrow, Sunday, members of the commission should meet and have talks with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At this meeting the manner of the commission's operations in Tehran will be discussed.

Meeting With Qotbzadeh

LD241117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the first meeting between the UN commission of inquiry and the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic dealt with the commission's work schedule and working arrangements. Following the meeting, a joint announcement was issued as follows:

The members of UN commission on inquiry met the foreign minister for 90 minutes. This was their first meeting with Iranian officials. The meeting basically dealt with the commission's work schedule and working arrangements in Tehran. The commission was assured that there exists a satisfactory basis for considering substantial and practical issues. Consequently, the commission will begin its inquiry with regard to its assignment.

Assurances made by the foreign minister concerning cooperation with the commission are a source of encouragement for the commission.

Reception by Bani-Sadr

LD241815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1670 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the members of the five-man commission investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the United States in Iran met Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president at 1630 today and talked with him for an hour and a half.

At the end of this visit the members of the commission issued a statement. One section of this statement says: The members of the commission were received by Mr Bani-Sadr this afternoon. During this meeting various aspects of the work of the commission were investigated and there was an exchange of views.

In this statement the members of the commission described their discussion as very constructive. The statement also says: The commission wishes to thank President Bani-Sadr for all the facilities and assurances provided by the Iranian authorities for them.

The members of the commission will participate in the Revolution Council meeting tonight and they will have a discussion with the members of this council.

Comment on UN Commission

JN250600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 24 Feb 80 JN

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Text] Some 4 months after the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of U.S. spies as the Muslim Iranian people's hostages, and following the approval of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and of the Islamic Revolution, of the formation of an international commission to look into the crimes of the deposed shah, it seems that the crisis with the United States is entering a new phase based on the independence and dignity of the people and their freedom to determine their destiny.

After Waldheim's visit to Iran, where he was acquainted with the independent stand of the leader of the revolution and the Iranian Muslim people's demand to try the shah, world attempts began through the United Nations, the legitimate organization acknowledged by all governments, to solve the U.S.-Iranian relations crisis.

It is noteworthy that the United States used all possible fiendish methods during this period to suppress the Islamic Revolution. It appealed to the International Court at The Hague and several times requested that the Security Council freeze Iranian assets in world banks, after freezing them in U.S. banks. The United States also tried to impose economic sanctions and an economic blockade on Iran. However, all of its imperialist attempts were thwarted by the steadfast will of our Muslim people. The United States realized that this nation was determined to continue its struggle until U.S. hands are kept off its wealth.

Thus, the United States was forced to accept the demands of this nation. It approved the formation of the UN commission. But it has not yet admitted the crimes it committed against the Iranian people over the past 35 years.

The United States considers what happened as past history. It does not want us to brand it for its crimes and bestial acts. Once these facts are made known, U.S. policy will be exposed to the Third World, including the plots of the CIA and multinational companies, which plunder the resources of oppressed nations.

The Iranian Islamic Government's approval of the formation of the five-man commission--composed of France, Algeria, Venezuela, Syria and Sri Lanka--is proof of Iran's commitment to international law and a blow to those who alleged that Iran disavowed this law. It is also a blow to all of those who considered the Iranian people's legitimate act of taking over the den of espionage and ending the imperialist crimes as a disavowal of international law.

The commission will stay in Tehran for 2 weeks to investigate the crimes committed by the United States, after which it will report its findings to the UN secretary general.

However, Iran's acceptance of the findings of this commission depends on U.S. acceptance of the three conditions levied by Iran and announced by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in several press statements. These conditions are: 1) the United States must denounce its previous policy against Iran and admit the crimes it committed against our people; 2) the United States must pledge not to interfere in Iranian affairs in future; 3) the United States must pledge not to create obstacles for the Iranian Government and the Islamic Revolution in their trial of the deposed shah and in determining his fate.

The acceptance of these terms is the least that the United States must do for a nation that has suffered from its crimes. U.S. acceptance or rejection of these terms is a basic factor in the solution or continuance of the present crisis.

What can now be said is that the way the commission's investigation is carried out is vague, despite the clarity of the crimes to us, to the United States and to the whole world. The investigation procedure and the decisions made will be related to possible U.S. influence on this commission.

We cannot predict the results of the investigation but it cannot be denied that if the investigation ends in the release of the hostages, it is possible that the U.S.-Iranian crisis would be solved. However, relations will either be completely severed or at least will not revert to their previous imperialist status, and the masses of the people will continue to resist the United States.

Habibi on Commission Meeting With Hostages

LD242240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At the end of the Revolution Council meeting tonight, Dr Hasan Habibi announced: At this meeting the Revolution Council approved the national mobilization plan continuing for 3 days, from Tuesday till Thursday. He also added that at this meeting Deputy Defense Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i submitted his resignation to the Revolution Council. Then he read the text of the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, as follows:

In His exalted name. The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran: With respect, now that with the assistance from God and in the light of the continuous and tireless struggles of the exalted imam and the devoted nation we are on the threshold of the completion of the military and political pillars of the Islamic Revolution, with the appointment of the commander in chief by the imam and the provision of a base for the convocation of the Higher Defense Council, there seems to be no need and reason for me to continue with the responsibility of representing the council in the Ministry of Defense and the Revolution Guards Corps. In addition, as I have been nominated by various social groups as a candidate for the Islamic Consultative Assembly, I hereby submit my resignation from this position of responsibility. I hope that there will soon be a final action for the administration of the armed forces, according to the constitution.

[Signed] Respectfully, Seyyed 'Ali Khamen'i, 24 February 1980.

Dr Habibi added that the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i was accepted by the Revolution Council members.

Concerning the Iranian new year's holidays, the spokesman for the Revolution Council said: The holidays are the same as before, 5 days for every employee. The same holidays obtain for pupils and students.

He added: At tonight's meeting there was no discussion of the commission of inquiry or radio and television. It was decided to discuss radio and television matters at future meetings.

At the end of his speech, Habibi, with reference to the possibility of the commission of inquiry meeting the hostages, essentially said that should a commission be formed [as heard] which would ask for testimony from the hostages, then they would meet the hostages. Otherwise, there will be no such meeting.

BBC on Hostage Meeting

TA241618 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Feb 80 TA

[From "World News"]

[Text] The UN commission set up at the insistence of Iran has begun its investigation into the regime of the deposed shah and it links with America. The five-man commission, which got to Tehran yesterday, has so far met the foreign minister, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, and is also meeting President Bani-Sadr. For the next 2 weeks, the commission will hear evidence behind closed doors.

At one time it had been thought that the commission's investigation would be in public, would include questioning the 50 American hostages being held in Tehran and might, perhaps, lead to their eventual release. But the hostages' fate is now to be decided by Iran's new parliament after it is formed in April. A spokesman for the Iranian foreign minister said the commission added that it would not be seeing the hostages held at the American Embassy.

Victims To Attend Inquiry

LD231816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

["Notification" issued by Imam Khomeyni's relief committee of inquiry into the crimes committed by the deposed shah; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While sending its warm and profound greetings to all Islamic revolution martyrs, as well as the wounded, Imam Khomeyni's relief committee informs all relief committees in cities and provinces that since a commission is to arrive in Tehran in order to inquire into the crimes committed by the criminal shah, it is necessary, as ordered by the imam, for all those wounded, who still bear traces of the shah's crimes on their bodies, to come to Tehran.

Consequently, a list made up of all those who have suffered injuries during the revolution and who are prepared to come to Tehran should ready themselves and immediately contact Imam Khomeyni's relief committee by telephone, at 303949, 304411 and 304413, so that, having set a time, the date of their departure can be announced through the media.

Let this small example be a sample of great atrocities committed by the former regime, thus dealing a harsh blow to world-devouring capitalism.

KHOMEYNI SAYS MAJLES MUST DECIDE HOSTAGES' FATE

LD231134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text" of message issued 23 February by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, in connection with the issue of taking hostages and the importance of the tasks of the Islamic Consultative Assembly--ready by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The crimes of the deposed shah are not something that have been or will be forgotten by the nation. It is patently clear that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi rendered us subservient to the United States from every point of view, whether from the economic and political, the cultural and military, or from the moral and human viewpoints. If he had had the chance, he would have dealt an irreparable blow to Islam.

Everyone knows that his hand and that of his father were soaked with the blood of young and old of this land. Massacres, imprisonments, tortures and exiles were daily occurrences of that odious regime. Thanks to backing and support from the U.S. Government, the shah resorted to these barbarous crimes and bled our nation white.

Regarding this filthy dynasty and the United States and its agents, our nation will not give up its righteous struggles.

Let the Iranian Government and his excellency the president of the republic devote all their effort to the retrieval of the traitorous shah and the retrieval of the Iranian people's riches from him, since the valiant nation is not giving up in this, their just demand, and will not take a single step backward.

One of the indications of the demand is the occupation of the den of espionage, an act which enjoys the support of the nation, and this cannot be anything except a reaction to the crimes of the U.S. Government.

Now that the commission investigating and studying past U.S. interventions in Iran's internal affairs through the bloodletting shah regime is being realized, thanks to the efforts of his excellency the president of the republic and the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, the crimes of the United States and the shah will be proved.

On that day it is essential that the dear invalids and the heroes of our revolution should attend the forum of the commission and that the families of the martyrs should send their petition documents on the crimes of the shah and the United States to the court.

As I have repeatedly said, we demand the return of the shah and the riches of the nation from him. The Muslim and combatant students who occupied the den of espionage, have by their revolutionary deed dealt a crushing bodyblow against the world-devouring United States and have thereby made the nation proud.

But since in the near future the representatives of the people will meet at the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the issue of the hostages will be up to the representatives of the people so that they can decide about the release of the hostages and the concessions they should obtain in return for their release, since it is the Iranian people who should have a voice in the course of political events.

Of course, until the setting up of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Revolution Council and his excellency the president of the republic will continue their efforts pertaining to the return of the shah and the nation's riches and the political course of events that would pave the ground for the implementation of such demands.

I beseech almighty God to grant victory to Islam and defeat the foes of Islam.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

[Dated] 23 February 1980.

Students' Reaction

LD231216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the students stationed at the spy nest were jubiliant and staged extensive demonstrations following the broadcast of the imam's message at 1400 and the emphasis made by the imam on the question of hostage taking. They were also jubiliant about his re-emphasis of the will and determination of the combative Iranian nation for the return of the deposed shah and his plundered assets from the hands of criminal America.

The students chanted slogans such as: "We are your soldiers, O Khomeyni; we abide by your orders, O Khomeyni!"; "Extradition of the criminal shah is the cry of our nation; Khomeyni's leadership is the foundation of our unity," and "70,000 martyrs, hundreds of thousands of wounded; compromise no more, surrender no more."

At the conclusion of the demonstrations, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, who is staying at the spy nest with the Muslim students, explained and analyzed the imam's historic message.

Student Statement No 104

LD231756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Statement No 104 (as heard) of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to you, the inheritor of Hoseyni! Greetings to you, the inheritor of the blood shed for God, the blood that was victorious over the sword! Greetings to you, oh imam, whose message has breathed spirit into the corpses of the dead!

Greetings to you, oh leader, whose guidance has led the lost to the path and who has dispelled from the mind of the enemy the temptation of attacking the nation's caravan! Oh hope of all the oppressed, we have heard your brave message, and all have heard it; friend, enemy, all have listened. The enemy has once again been given to understand that they are faced with a nation that will not take a single step back in reaching its objectives.

The world-devouring America, the great devil and the century's mother of corruption, has understood that now as always Khomeyni is fighting with a roar and with power. The mind of the Islamic world is in tune with Khomeyni's rhythm. Eventually, this world-devourer must surrender in the face of the will of this nation.

Oh yes, oh inheritor of all those throughout history who have carried messages. We have heard the message of your order, and it is sufficient that before God you have testified to our Islamic nature [Eslamiyat]. [The sense here is that the imam has approved of what the students are doing] This is despite what the satans and their friends may whisper to the contrary.

America, the criminal and fundamental enemy, has understood that you have made us soldiers in order to strike at it. The great and heroic nation of Iran, too, has also testified to this reality and will continue to do so. Before God and before the martyr-murturing nation of Iran, we testify that we will enter into accord with you, that we will be your obedient soldiers. With the assistance of God, we will be steadfast in this alliance.

You have ordered that the matter of the hostages is to be the concern of the representatives of the nation who will be meeting in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Oh yes! The leader has always said that the deciding factor is the vote of the people and we had no other expectations from him. As for us, it makes us very proud that the nation is supporting our actions. We, too, shall always submit to the decision of our struggling and brave nations. Let us hope that all segments of the nation, from the most humble individual to those responsible for the nation, will be able to be worthy soldiers in the fulfilment and realization of your orders.

Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Student Interview

ID215022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0112 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Interview with student followers of the imam's policy in Tehran on 24 February; reporters, students not identified--recorded]

[Text] Following the broadcast yesterday of the message of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which was mainly concerned with the takeover of the U.S. den of espionage by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and the problem of the hostages and which stressed the policy demanding the return of the deposed Mohammad Reza and his stolen assets, today our colleagues have interviewed several of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, which we broadcast now at the end our news bulletin.

[Question] Let us start tonight's interview with the imam's recent message, which was broadcast yesterday, and let us discuss the many accusations brought against the Muslim students and the den of espionage. I would like to know [word indistinct] when this message was broadcast? We know that at the start of your revolutionary move you were supported by the imam.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The imam's message provided a lot of guidance, as all his messages before. The imam has guided us with his messages. He has guided the entire nation and us as part of the nation. He has solved our problems and clarified uncertainties. But before talking about the imam's recent message regarding the den of espionage, it is worth mentioning the matter confirmed by the imam again. I think the short absence of the imam during this period has created a situation in which the imam has spoken very little and the people have been less able to take advantage of his guidance.

It was very difficult to accept such a problem but it taught us a great lesson, and that is: This short absence teaches us to be always ready on the scene and the people themselves should all be the guardians of the revolution and the guardians of the path of the revolution, which is the path of the imam. This will be a strong guarantee for the continuation of our revolution, and we can be certain, then, that our revolution will continue and will not divert from the imam's policy.

The imam's policy is the right way to govern the revolution, because all the individual members of the nation, all the Muslim individuals and all of those who have faith in the revolution are the guardians of this policy. They are all the guardians of this revolution. This is a great lesson which we should learn, God willing. And we should be responsible in encountering all the problems, and we must announce our ideas and feel responsible. But the message of the imam yesterday had many points and subjects, if we want to talk about the imam's message in full detail it would not be possible. Therefore we will discuss points which are more important and talk to our brothers about these points.

There is one subject which we come across in all the imam's messages and that is the decisiveness of the imam. It shows in the slogans used against America in the past, and in the demand about the shah, a criminal who betrayed Iran and committed crimes in this country for many years. Now he has escaped from the grip of the nation, but he should be surrendered to this nation. The United States must surrender to this right demand of the nation and give the shah back to the nation of Iran.

The imam has emphasized in his message that the nation will not step back from its demand till it reaches its goal.

The next problem concerns the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The imam has said that Iran owes its revolution to the nation, and that the continuation of this movement depends on the people. They have proved that what they said was not only a slogan, and they feel responsible toward their [word indistinct]. Thus it is up to the nation to decide. For this reason the imam said: The decision regarding the fate of the hostages will be made by the representatives of the nation who will gather in the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the future.

The problem seems to be that because of the American hard line attitude in not surrendering to the nation's will and not giving back the shah, the imam has left this problem to the Majles. All the recent American hopes to save these spies have been shattered as a result of the imam's recent message. It became clear that the hostages will remain at the disposal of the nation of Iran till the following months when the Islamic Consultative Assembly convenes, when the representatives of the nation will gather and make a decision about the hostages.

After the Islamic Consultative Assembly is formed, as the imam has said, the Majles should review what concessions it should receive from America so that in exchange it may free the hostages. The Majles should decide on this matter. Naturally, the decisions of the Majles, which consists of the representatives of the nation and which is a true reflection of the nation, should be in accordance with the nation's wishes. The nation's wishes have always been those of the imam. The views of the nation and the imam are inseparable and the Majles deputies will decide accordingly, and their decisions will be carried out.

One of the important points in the imam's message was the extremely vital and sensitive point that the nation was deemed that it should be involved in the country's internal affairs and political issues and follow these issues as observers.

The duties of the Revolution Council and the president, as outlined by the imam, were that the issue of the extradition of the shah should be pursued decisively, without the slightest hesitation, with a greater momentum and with unity of expression. The issue of the role of the people in political affairs is an extremely important point, to which the imam had referred clearly in his message.

The philosophy behind the point that the nation and the representatives of the people should decide regarding the hostages and the right against America could therefore be (?explained) thus: that the people should take part in political affairs. We know that this issue is extremely vital, because, if a country's backing and capital are the people, if the country relies on its people, then the country's capital, those slum-dwellers and mountain-dwellers, would not possibly allow foreigners and plunderers to force an illegal, illegitimate and irrelevant issue on the nation. They see themselves (?as part of) all the affairs of the country; they would see that their wishes are granted. Other people do not decide for the nation, they themselves do. They welcome martyrdom; they fight the enemies; they would not retreat in the slightest in the face of the enemy. All that could only be successful if all the nation is involved in the affairs of the country. The most sensitive gauge for all the dangers and deviations is that of the nation, when it has a role in the country and sees that it is dealing with its future and is responsible to secure and guarantee the future. The nation would definitely not stay silent in the face of dangers and deviations.

What I should explain, in reference to the imam's message, is the direction of the struggle and that of the Iranian Revolution against the murderous United States, and the [word indistinct] that the imam had in his message, to the effect that the occupation of the den of espionage, is in fact a blow to the world-devouring United States.

The (?slogan) [word indistinct] that they put forward, that his stolen wealth should be returned, is in fact [words indistinct] the angry slogan of the [words indistinct] Iranian people against the United States, who by sheltering Mohammah Reza, and in fact by protecting him, is involved in a conspiracy against the Iranian Islamic Revolution. When the nation stated that the fugitive Mohammad Reza and the wealth that he has plundered from the Iranian nation should be returned to the Iranian nation by the U.S. Government, it was in fact a [word indistinct] and scholastic struggle against America. With the same severity and decisiveness that it stated that Mohammad Reza should leave Iran and that the monarchical regime should be overthrown, the whole nation shouts that America should return Mohammad Reza.

The returning of Mohammad Reza and the wealth that he has taken with him, his trial and in fact exposing the criminal face of America and the (?government) of America, the exposing of the disgraced face of the previous regime--which was a puppet of the U.S. Government--is a great victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

When this slogan was stated, the imam himself put forward the slogan. He said that there is a revolution in Iran again, a great revolution. The question of the return of Mohammad Reza, his trial and punishment is definitely separate from this movement of the Islamic Revolution of Iran toward establishing a monotheistic system [words indistinct] the slogan itself, the returning of Mohammad Reza is a (?great) blow to the criminal United States.

As the imam has often said in his messages the direction of this [word indistinct] and the direction of our revolution are toward the severence of dependences on the United States. The criminal United States which, during the reign of the Pahlavi regime--that puppet of the United States, [passage indistinct] the returning of Mohammad Reza is a step in that direction; the ending of all dependences, as the imam says, is the fact the continuation of the movement. [passage indistinct] It is a slogan that has taken shape again in the hearts of the world's oppressed [words indistinct] that with their solidarity and movement, following the Iranian Islamic Revolution, they could decisively deliver fatal blows to the superpowers, especially the criminal United States, and reach the goals they have been aiming for.

[Question] [Words indistinct] about differences of opinion between you and Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. It is that groups and individuals, who are not unknown of course, try to magnify them. I would like to ask you whether there are any differences o of opinion between you and Bani-Sadr?

[Answer] Concerning the issue of the presidency we believe that, due to the status quo in our society, the president and the government should have complete power. That is, we need a powerful central government that will face up to the many problems our revolution is faced with at this stage, and overcome them. He has stressed this point, too. The various problems we have in every corner of the country--on the borders, economic problems and or the fact that we are dependent in some cases--should be ended by the revolution. All this requires a powerful central government that will face up to these problems. The way such a government could attain power is, as our revolution has proved, the [word indistinct] of the victory of our revolution, is the imam's policy; it is the imam's policy that prolonged the revolution and is the guarantor of the continuation of the revolution. The imam's policy itself will be the key to the victory of the revolution and the key to power. That is, as long as the government or any responsible official follow the imam's policy, they will attain the necessary power to confront and solve the problems and advance the revolution. If this line is not followed, the necessary power to confront the problems will not be attained. The key to power and solidarity in our society is the imam's policy.

About the differences of opinion that have been mentioned and [words indistinct] we believe that if differences in opinion or taste exist between (?bodies) who wish to serve the revolution earnestly and who have no intention but to serve the revolution--as between the Muslim students following the imam's policy and the president--we believe that such differences are small differences between two brothers which can definitely be settled by the father of the family, especially when all of us, all the Iranian nation, all the responsible officials and all the [word indistinct[of the revolution have faith in and love for the father and serve him and follow his path with all their might. When we have such [word indistinct] our imam, the father of the family [words indistinct] obedience and acceptance of the father's views, the differences between the two brothers, and brothers in general, will be solved.

[Question] Would you be willing to have a debate with the president about settling the differences?

[Answer] The occasion has not arisen, but there is no objection.

[Question] Could you possibly express your view on the international commission of inquiry into the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlevi; [words indistinct] the imam has approved this. Your view is not different to that of the imam, but nevertheless, please state your view.

[Answer] The commission which has been formed to investigate the crimes of Mohammad Reza and the United States [words indistinct] the issue of the crimes of the shah and the United States is not a small and (?unimportant) one; [words indistinct] the crimes committed against the Iranian nation by Mohammad Reza on the orders of the United States, are vast in dimension [word indistinct] so clear to the Iranian nation, that the denial of the issue proves under cover [words indistinct].

When the commission comes to Iran, sees the crimes of Mohammad Reza and the United States, sees what he has done to the nation and sees its extent, it could not fail to be aware. Even the Iranian nation is not aware of the full extent of the crimes. The shah himself should come and explain. The crimes he has committed should be recited by the shah himself, in an Islamic court.

[Question] Maybe the shah could explain the [word indistinct] treacheries. Maybe he was [word indistinct] but not aware of it.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] all the orders for the crimes, killings and imprisonments were given by him. Nobody else had the right to issue orders in the country. [Words indistinct] and the natural conclusion of the commission would be to condemn these crimes, to relate the crimes to the United States and condemn them and [words indistinct] the crimes of this superpower and its puppet for the nations.

The commission's investigation of the crimes of the shah and the United States has no connection with the release of the hostages. The issue of the hostages has, on the whole, been turned over to the nation and the representatives of the nation by the imam. The commission will investigate the crimes of the shah and the United States.

[Question] As the imam has been indisposed due to illness for some time, rumors have been spread about the students following the imam's policy and the den of espionage which have, unfortunately, intensified. Some of the problems and ambiguities were cleared as a result of the imam's message. Do you have any explanations concerning the rumors?

[Answer] The source of most of the rumors should be sought in the White House, a house contaminated by the numerous crimes committed by the American leaders. America has spread many rumors through its agents in Iran, who are not few, who want to return [words indistinct] Mohammad Reza to power, or [words indistinct] SAVAK agents, former Rastakhizis, counterrevolutionaries. They (?beg) America to break-up the desiciveness of self-confidence of the nation by spreading rumors and creating division.

If we regard America as the imam does, [words indistinct] as the great Satan, [words indistinct] that tries to create division in any way possible, regains its bases, if it reinfiltrates in the various levels of our society, strikes blows against our revolution and and tries to make it deviate, if we recognize this great Satan, we will not heed rumors; we will try to stop them and reject them. In view of the imam's reiterations, the source of these rumors is obvious.

Concerning the embassy, the den of espionage, and the rumors spread about here: They are not merely rumors. We sometimes see a series of actions whose source is again the United States. A few nights ago, bullets were fired from around the den of espionage on the brother guards of the Revolution Guards Corps, the fighting brothers who guard this place day and night. Such things are done to lower morale, and destroy self-confidence.

[Question] Did this shooting create an incident?

[Answer] Fortunately not.

[Question] Were the perpetrators indentified?

[Answer] In the pursuit that followed no trace was found; but what we definitely know, as you saw in the revelations, is that American agents and those who support America are desperately trying to commit such attacks.

[Question] This is done to lower the morale of the students stationed here?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] For my last question, let us talk about the revelations. May I ask, as you asked the people to declare if they are in favor of the revelations--and they earnestly did by way of marches, telegrams and telephone [words indistinct] here--the question arises why are the revelations not continued at speed, and why are they brief and not continuous? When the people encounter brief relevations they see the atmpsphere that is created in society [as heard] against your relevations, and become anxious and [words indistinct].

[Answer] The point that is [words indistinct] this movement was the issue of the relevations. [Words indistinct] the issue has perhaps been put forward incorrectly and [words indistinct] they see the whole of the movement in the relevations, that is, as the movement is against the United States, they consider it active and (?effective) as long as the relevations continue and the people are informed of the documents that are here. While it is obvious that this is not the whole of the issue, the relevation issue is a small part of the movement. If we remember what the imam has repeatedly said, [words indistinct] this is the struggle of our revolution against America, the struggle of all Islam against all paganism; this is a great movement our revolution has embarked on and has placed America--the great demigod of the West, the symbol of crime in the world--in a maze. It is a great movement. To limit it to the revelations alone is definitely not the correct thing to do. All the revelations will be finished one day but the movement will not come to an end. The movement will continue until the great demigod is broken and the oppressed are saved.

[Question] Forgive me, but I believe the people have recognized this movement and this is why they demand a once and for all revelation, so that you may, without any worry, get on with your main movement.

[Answer] As for these revelations they have a positive result, for they identify U.S. bases in our society. There is no doubt that continuing these revelations will culminate in our people having a better knowledge of America, particularly the complex operations involved therein. Consequently, they will be in a better position to see the cards the United States is holding and therefore face it. This is certain. Having said that, we believe that all these things should be made public, so that we as part of the nation, may (?maintain) control of the spy nest and the spies, check all their evidence and then make them public. We consider this our duty, a duty we shall uphold.

As for the problems raised in this connection, the recent difficulties concerned with the method of revelation and the question that before making these revelations they should be made available to the authorities--such as the public prosecutor--we hold the view that most of these documents may not be of great significance within the context of the public prosecutor's laws and criteria. It is possible that the man against whom evidence has been unearthed at the spy nest could not be prosecuted. However, we believe that these documents are important enough as far as the people are concerned. The people must know what sort of operations that America, the number 1 enemy of this nation and the main perpetrator of the crimes committed in this country, has been involved in.

Moreover, the people should know about relations between individuals and America. We have no intention of passing any judgements as to whether these individuals should be punished or left alone; or if they are to be punished how the punishment should be administered. All we say is that the nation should be informed.

For instance, the case may involve the participation of an individual in a reception given by the U.S. Embassy, where he has told some U.S. Embassy staff that he is opposed to Khomeyni. Well, considering our laws--our Islamic Revolution laws--such an individual should not stand trial. After all, this is not a dictatorship where if someone opposes the imam he should be executed, for this does not merit even a trial. That person cannot be summoned by the public prosecutor. However, we believe our people must realize that such an individual has gone to the U.S. Embassy and told the staff he was against Khomeyni. Even if the public prosecutor cannot punish him, the people should be informed of the incident. Consequently, we believe that these documents belong to the nation, that it is our duty to make them public. God willing, all the documents unearthed here shall be made public.

Hostage's Letter of Appeal

NC241143 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 24 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 24 (AFP)--Muslim students holding the 50 American Embassy hostages here today released an appeal from one of their captives urging people in the United States to ask the U.S. administration and other prominent Americans to do all they could to get the ex-shah extradited to Iran as soon as possible. The request, released with a photograph of hostage Bruce German taken "a few days ago" coincided with the start of the work here of the United Nations international investigating commission.

Mr German, shown smiling and relaxing on his bed, wrote "their (the students) position remains unchanged. Extradite the shah in exchange for the hostages."

The letter, dated February 13, added "therefore we wish to repeat our urgent request that the shah be returned to Iran as soon as possible, by whatever means.

"Something positive must be done on our behalf soon, otherwise the hostages will remain here separated from their families."

The letter went on "again we ask you to request the administration, members of the Congress and others with influence to do all they can to effect our release and safe return to the U.S.A." The letter, addressed to "the American people," said that the photograph served as proof that the students did not abuse the hostages.

The release of the two items follows an announcement by Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni yesterday that the question of the release of the hostages, held since November 4, will be in the hands of the future Iranian Parliament, which is not expected to be formed before early April.

More on Hostage's Statement

AT242010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 24 Feb 80 AT

["Exclusive statement" to Greek radio and television on 24 February by U.S. hostage at the Tehran embassy (Bruce German)--read by announcer]

[Text] Today an American hostage, (Bruce German), in a revealing interview to Greek radio and television stressed:

I address myself to the American people.. The Iranian students who are holding us hostage do not mistreat us. The students insist on their demand, which is the shah's extradition, in exchange for our own freedom. They believe the shah is a tyrant who oppressed his people, and they have proof of this. We were asked to support this demand.

Something fundamental must be done soon for our freedom. Having celebrated Christmas far from our families, we hope that the next holiday finds us near our loved ones. We thank you for your interest and your prayers. Address yourselves to the government, to members of Congress, to anyone with some influence, to help us.

God be with you, (Bruce German), American Embassy, Tehran.

STUDENT SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES CROWD AT U.S. EMBASSY 22 FEB

NC222250 Paris AFP in English 2247 GMT 22 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 22 (AFP)--Hundreds of people chanting anti-American slogans today gathered outside the United States Embassy here to hear the Muslim students holding 50 Americans hostage inside restate their demands for the return of the deposed shah and his wealth. The demonstation, one of the largest of its kind outside the embassy for several weeks, came on the eve of the arrival here of a United Nations-sponsored international commission to investigate Iranian grievances against the shah.

A student spokesman who addressed the crowd said, "The people of Iran have decided with firmness to bring the deposed shah and his plundered wealth back to Iran and make him appear before an Islamic court to answer for his crimes."

The spokesman added, "it is evident that we do what we are doing on behalf of a whole people and we will continue with out action until the people get the shah back."

The student said "the plotter America" was spreading runours through the CIA (U.S. secret service) and its agents to try to deflect them from their path.

The demonstration outside the embassy, where the hostages have been captive since Nov 4, followed traditional Friday prayers at Tehran University Mosque.

Marches Outside U.S. Embassy

ID241324 [Editorial Report ID] Tehran Domestic Sercice in Persian at 1030 GMT on 24 February carries "statement No 3 of the Iranian national mobilization headquarters concerning the nationwide march" to be held on 25 February. The statement quotes Imam Khomeyni's prayers for the Iranian youth and some praise extolling the Iranian people's selfless adherence to orders issued by the imam.

The statement then reports that the march in Tehran will take place in front of "the spy nest in the presence of our first president." The statement says that the march in Tehran will begin at 1500 on 25 February. "The direction of the march by units of the army of the resistance (artesh-e mogavemat) in front of the spy nest is from west to east." The statement names other areas of Tehran where marchers will follow assigned routes, all of which converge on the U.S. Embassy. The statement adds that since the area in front of the embassy is not large enough to accommodate all the marchers, they will simply march past without gathering in front of the embassy.

25 February Marches

ID240544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The national mobilization headquarters announced that in response to the call of the leader of the revolution, we will participate in the marches that will take place all over the country on the afternoon of 25 February 1980 as united as possible, so that once again we may prove the personification of the deep solidarity which is the key to our triumph over the great Satan, America.

The ceremonies will be held in Tehran at the U.S. den of espionage in the presence of the president and the members of the Revolution Council. The details of the agenda will be announced at a later date.

LAWYER TO PURSUE SHAH'S EXTRADITION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

ID222204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr (Russquil), the lawyer assigned by the Islamic Republic Government of Iran to pursue the extradition of the deposed shah from Panama, will arrive in Tehran tonight. He is one of France's prominent lawyers and statesmen. He is currently the chief of the Latin American countries Human Rights Commission.

Panamanian Lawyer's Statement

ID240530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Juan Materno Vasquez, the Panamanian lawyer representing Iran in the extradition of the deposed shah has said at press conference that he can be successful in his task and make the extradition of the deposed shah to Iran possible.

Panamanian lawyer Vasquez and Iran's French lawyer Bourguet, who are in Tehran, expressed their opinion on the exit of the deposed shah from Panama in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY. Vasquez believes that the deposed shah can leave Panama under the present circumstances, while Bourguet said: According to the letter of the Panamanian president, the shah is under the surveillance of the security forces and is not allowed to leave Panama. [as heard]

Vasquez, Iran's Panamanian lawyer, said, in his press conference: The issue of the extradition of the shah should be considered as an ordinary issue, but, the fact that the issue concerns a person about whom a legal suit has been brought makes it have a political aspect; therefore, a number of difficulties could arise.

He added: About capital punishment for the shah, it should be said that, considering the laws of Panama and American culture, Panama and Iran whould adopt a harmonious attitude regarding sanctuary seeking and extradition, so that the punishment of the deposed shah would be necessarily be execution.

He was asked: What is the stance of the Panamanian Government?

Vasquez replied: Up to my departure from Panama, all the official statements were against extradition. I pointed out to the Panamanian Government that the contents of the statements were complex and unintelligible and that there were facts of which the Panamanian Government had no knowledge.

DETENTION OF STUDENTS IN TEXAS REPORTED

LD230600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0437 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Some 18 Iranian and 2 Arab students have been arrested and imprisoned during the past 8 days by the suppressive U.S. Government. Our reporter has the following report from Washington:

Some 18 Iranian and 2 Arab students have been on a hunger strike for the past 8 days at the police jail in Austin, Texas. The students were arrested following complaints by University of Texas officials and because they disrupted a speech by Fereydun Hoveyda, ambassador of the deposed shah to the United Nations.

After the introduction of Hoveyda by one of the officials of University of Texas, as representatives of the Iranian nation the students started to object. Their revelation [as heard] resulted in the cancellation of Hoveyda's speech, which was being held at the University of Texas.

The students believe the university's complaint is unlawful and declared that so long as the university does not retract its complaint they will continue their strike.

The students' case is being prepared by the attorneys of the Iranian Consultate General and the students' own attorneys. The Iranian Consulate General in Texas is in constant contact with the students' representatives, both inside and outside the prison.

After visiting the students yesterday, a representative of the Iranian Consulate General in Texas objected strongly regarding their condition. His objection induced the police to transfer two students--who were taken ill as a result of the hunger strike--to the hospital, promising that they would place all of them in one cell and provide more facilities for telephone contact with the outside.

I must add that the students' objection to Hoveyda's speech in Texas resulted in the cancellation of another speech which has apparently to take place at the University of Utah 4 days later.

It is rumored that Hoveyda received $4,000 for giving the speech at University of Texas from the committee organizing the speech.

OIL MINISTER ASSESSES IMPACT OF U.S. SANCTIONS

LD241822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The oil minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic held a news conference with the newspaper TISHRIN, which is published in Damascus. He discussed Iran's oil policy (?now and in the future). Iran's long-range policy is to end the sale of crude oil. He said that Iran would prefer to replace exports of crude oil with exports of refined oil products. During the 1980's Iran will produce 3 million barrels of oil per day. The oil minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic recently said that a new refinery was established in Esfahan and that in the near future other refineries will also be opened.

During this news conference the oil minister criticized the American Government. He said that America's economic sanctions have had no effect on Iran's economy. He said that the actions taken by the American Government to punish Iran, instead of having a bad effect on the Iranian economy, they have affected the American banking system and the prestige of that system. The future, he said, will demonstrate who has been the real loser in this adventure. During his discussion with TISHRIN, the oil minister attacked the use of the American dollar in oil transactions. He said that we will never accept the American dollar in exchange for oil.

KHOMEYNI WILL NOT RECEIVE HOSPITAL VISITORS

LD231724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's doctors 23 February in connection with Imam Khomeyni's receiving of visitors--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With the announcement that the imam could receive visitors, religious and political figures from Tehran and other cities have come to the hospital to meet his eminence and the traffic of visitors has disturbed discipline in the hospital and has interrupted the peace of the imam and other patients. On the other hand, we the doctors treating the imam do not deem it advisable that the imam should receive many visitors and the imam himself does not allow preferential treatment for certain visitors. Therefore, with all due respect, we request all religious and political personalities and the noble people not to go to the hospital under any circumstances to visit the imam since the imam will not receive visitors until further notice.

[Signed] The doctors treating the imam.

[Dated] 23 February 1980.

BANI-SADR REPORTEDLY TO MAKE PORTFOLIO CHANGES

JN231952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 23 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 23 February--The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT said today that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will make changes in a number of portfolios and important posts in Iran.

The newspaper pointed out that Bani-Sadr had earlier proposed to the ruling Iranian council to appoint 'Ali Reza Nuri, editing secretary of the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which is issued by Bani-Sadr, as oil minister, and to appoint Sadeq Tabataba'i and Ahmad (Ghosanfri) to the commission supervising radio and television.

Habibi on Ministerial Changes

LD240018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Various commissions of the Revolution Council held meetings this evening. In these sessions, various bills were studied and approved. PARS reports that Dr Habibi, at the conclusion of this evening's session, spoke about the school and university holidays. He said that tomorrow we will discuss the matter of holidays in the schools and universities, and in general my opinion is that the holidays that have been established will be the country's official holidays, that is to say, the holidays observed by the country's civil servants. These holidays were approved once during the provisional government, then they were reviewed and 2 or 3 days have been added to them. After they have been presented to the imam for his opinion, they will be declared the official holidays.

Habibi went on to say that the question of whether the school and university holidays should be 5 or more days is being considered, especially since the official holidays are to be 5 days. It will have to be discussed in the Revolution Council. Hopefully, it will be clarified tomorrow.

Habibi went on to say that, unfortunately, when we say that the status of such and such a question will be clarified tomorrow, this is understood to be an absolute certainty.

But, that is not the case. Just like on Thursday, when I said that the question of the status of the radio-television council would be determined on Sunday. That does not mean that the radio-television council will either stay or go. It means that on Sunday we will discuss this subject. And as far as I know, on Thursday there was no discussion on the topic of changes at the ministerial level. Thus the press reports are hereby denied.

On the subject of protection of the press, Habibi said that the protection of the newspapers is for the protection of freedoms. In accordance with the constitution, the publishing of beliefs and opinions is allowed for the purpose of protecting fundamental rights. But if in a newspaper there something in violation of the law, that paper and any other person who acts in violation of the law will be prosecuted.

Minister of Commerce 'Reza Sadr spoke to reporters at the conclusion of the Revolution Council commissions' meetings this evening concerning the way to end the shortage of goods needed by the population. He said that by the new year's eve holiday [20 March 1980], 186,000 tons of rice would be imported from various countries such as Thailand and Pakistan. He went on to say that 8,000 tons of chicken eggs have been purchased and a large portion of those has been imported and the remainder is now arriving. Thus, I think we will have ended the shortages in a short while.

Qotbzadeh Denial of Impending Resignation

LD242046 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Iran's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has denied the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL report quoted from the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'. The reported added that Iran's foreign minister will resign soon due to some differences he had with the president regarding various issues. One of the differences the newspaper has mentioned is supposed to be the issue of the American hostages.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the foreign minister has been quoted as saying the diplomatic trend of Iran's foreign policy (?is determined) by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the tenets of the imam are always approved by the Revolutionary Council.

Qotbzadeh has further added that the president, himself, is also a member of the revolutionary Council and there are not any differences among them. He said he will maintain all his duties through the end of the Revolutionary Council's duties.

More on Resignation Rumors

JN241000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 24 February--Press reports said here today that strong rumors are being disseminated in Tehran about Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's intention to tender his resignation. The reports pointed out that these rumors are confirmed by the presence of differences of opinion between Qotbzadeh and Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr over a number of issues, foremost of which is the hostages issue.

Resignation of Tehran Mayor

NC250911 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 25 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 25 (AFP)--Tehran's Mayor Mohammad Tavassoli resigned today, the city hall announced. The spokesman gave no reason for the resignation.

More on Mayor's Resignation

ID251146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Text] According to PARS the mayor of Tehran rendered his resignation today to the office of the president because of his candidacy for the National Consultative Assembly. He also sent a copy of his resignation letter to the supervisor of the Interior Ministry and acting chairman of Tehran city council. The mayor has undertaken in his letter to continue in his post until a new mayor is appointed.

Navy Commander 'Alavi Arrested

ID250745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor of the Army--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to announce that Admiral Mahmud 'Alavi, the commander of the navy, has been arrested by the prosecutor of the Islamic Iranian Army on 24 February 1980. The reason for the arrest and the nature of the charter will be announced in a later announcement after the necessary investigations.

[Signed] Prosecutor of the Islamic Republic Army.

More on 'Alavi Arrest

JN250907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 25 February--It was officially announced here today that Iranian Navy Commander Mahmud 'Alavi, who was arrested last night, will stand trial. The announcement, however, did not specify the charges leveled against him. The Iranian authorities had arrested 'Alavi by order of the military public prosecutor.

The Revolution Court asked 16 navy officers to offer any information they have against 'Alavi as soon as possible. 'Alavi, who is a navy officer with the rank of Admiral, assumed his duties on 3 January following Ahmed Madani's resignation.

Resignation of Tehran University Administrator

JN241645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 24 February--Dr Mohammad Malki, administrator of Tehran University, has tendered his resignation in protest against the violation of democratic freedoms by Khomeyni's supporters. The evening newspaper KEYHAN quoted Dr Malki as saying that the pressures by Khomeyni's supporters cannot change concpets and added that had this been possible, the former shah would have achieved it.

He added that the acts of armed people who attack political gatherings cause the gravest harm to Islam and will only serve imperialism.

Malki criticized Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for his stand toward armed people who commit aggressive acts. He wondered why the officials do not arrest them, especially since they are well-known to the authorities.

Beheshti Appointment

ID231304 Tehran Domestic Sercice in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The imam has appointed the president of the State Supreme Court and the state prosecutor general. His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti president of the State Supremem Court. The text of the decree follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Your excellency Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, may your great contributions continue: in view of the importance of the judiciary's role in securing happiness and well-being for society, and for the integrity of the Islamic Republican regime and the necessity of setting up new judicial organizations on the basis of the holy tenets of Islam, you are hereby appointed to the post of president of the State Supreme Court so that, with the cooperation of the state prosecutor general, the juriconsults, judges, honorable and good staff of the Justice Ministry and other jurists, you may begin preparing drafts and plans, for new organizations and, codifying new judicial bills of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I cherish the hope that Almighty God will aid you in carrying out this momentous task.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 23 February 1980.

Ardabili Appointment

ID231306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Feb 80 ID

["Text" of decree issued 23 February by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, appointing Hajj Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili as state prosecutor general--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed 'Abdolokarim Musavi Ardabili, may your great contributions continue: in view of the importance of the judiciary's role in securing happiness and well-being for society and for the integrity of the Islamic Republican regime and the necessity of setting up new judicial organizations on the basis of the holy tenets of Islam, you are hereby appointed to the post of state prosecutor general so that, with the cooperation of the president of the State Supreme Court, the juriconsults, judges, honorable and good staff of the Justice Ministry and of other jurists, you may begin preparing drafts and plans for setting up new organizations and codifying new judicial bills of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I cherish the hope that Almighty God will aid you in carrying out this momentous task.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 23 February 1980.

CIRCULAR EXPLAINS RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROSECUTORS, JUDGES

LD232110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

["Circular" issued 23 February by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshkini to public prosecutors and religious judges of Revolution Courts throughout the country--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Esteemed public prosecutors and religious judges of Revolution Courts throughout the Islamic Republic of Iran: Since the revolution of Iran is based on the principles and inspiring laws of Islam, none of the revolution establishments and organizations can operate unless they abide by the detailed regulations of Islam, especially the offices of public prosecutor which are responsible for identifying, arresting and trying the counterrevolutionary elements. We who have been appointed by the leader of the revolution, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, to appoint religious judges, request all the public prosecutors and religious judges to religiously follow these points:

1. Guilt should be proven through religious methods and according to Islamic principles, and rumors and witness accounts provided by corrupt, biased or doubtful characters should not be considered.

2. The criteria and yardstick of judgement should be justice, fairness and the laws and Islamic precepts, with judges and public prosecutors observing utmost discretion, without being influenced by emotions, propaganda, clamors and un-Godly motives as well as revenge,or, possibly fabricated (?evidence) and local expediencies. Furthermore, they should ignore personal (?motives) and, as much as possible, consult the committed local ulema.

3. The accused and offenders should be treated in a humane manner. The prestige and dignity of God's creatives should not be played with. Insults, demeaning treatment and torture should be avoided.

4. Having established the offence, decisiveness and openness should be demonstrated in administering justice, while all types of leniency, conservative approach, use of influence and favouritism must be seriously avoided.

6. [As heard: no point No 5 not mentioned] If the offender has committed an offence based on ignorance or doubt, or if the method is in doubt, then punishment by the lash as ordained by religious law shall not apply.

7. Judicial procedures should be formulated in such a manner as to ascertain responsibilities. Judges should only involve themselves and pass judgments on cases related to the revolution. They should avoid getting involved in ordinary and trivial cases which are outside their framework of operation. Security forces, police and the Corps of Revolution Guards should not interfere in the work of public prosecutors and judges. They are not allowed to arrest, [word indistinct] and confiscate property without having been issued warrants and orders by the offices of public prosecutors and the religious judges, even if they are revolutionaries; being revolutionary does not authorize organizations to create anarchy or disorder.

The Corps of Revolution Guards and police are only to carry out orders issued by public prosecutors and religious judges, without violating such orders.

8. Efforts should be made to maintain coordination between the office of public prosecutor and other revolutionary and governmental foundations. This coordination should be achieved by regular consultation sessions with responsible officials of different government organizations.

9. It is necessary to establish a well regulated and organized system in judicial affairs and religious and fighting figures should be employed who are revmoed from simplistic attitudes or deviationist thoughts which might have a popular base.

10. Confiscation of property should be done according to Islamic principles. It may be that someone's guilt is proved, but all or some of his property may have been obtained by legitimate means. In such cases, confiscation is not permitted since the property of Muslims should be respected. Confiscation is permitted only when the property has been obtained by illegal means, and if confiscated, the property should be handed over to honest faithful men who will treat it according to religious regulations. The confiscated property should not be left unattended.

11. Every so often, a summary of files and works should be reported to the office in charge of appointing religious judges in Qom, and if there is any doubt about important affairs, it should be discussed with the office in charge of appointing religious judges.

12. It is necessary that the offices of public prosecutors and religious judges maintain their connection with the nation, take care of the people's problems and report on the completed work to the deprived and suffered nation.

BANI-SADR SPEAKS ON CLASHES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

LD221242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] About lunchtime today, the Friday congregational prayers were held on the lawn of the University of Tehran and in the surrounding streets, led by His Excellency Ayatollah Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran.

Then Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave a speech. He said: We have sent a delegation to Khuzestan to study and investigate the situation in that province for a week or 10 days, to estimate the extent of the damage and to look into the work that needs to be done in that province so that that province may once again find work, prosperity and happiness. This delegation is to draw up a report on these issues so that, God willing, we can initiate development protects in this province from the beginning of the new year.

We draw your attention to parts of the speech by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country: [begin recording]

The flood covered a large area around the river and caused a great deal of damage. However, as a result of the hard work, the cooperative attitude and the Islamic sympathy which prevail among our people the number of dead was very small. Apparently, the international Red Lion and Sun has given a figure of 500. However, when I went to Khuzestan the ulema of Khuzestan and other people who came to me expressed astonishment at the fact that the total number of dead was 16. This is not surprising, because all the people cooperated, helped each other and went to the rescue of the flood victims and managed to prevent a large number of casualties. Nevertheless, the flood demonstrated some major faults in our operations. It showed that we are not prepared in advance for difficulties such as natural or unnatural disasters. We should always be so prepared. Although we were not prepared, we managed to send enough tents and other items in time. Tents are still being sent there. But if we had acted in time we would have been able to reduce the destruction caused by the floods.

The latest issue which has come up during the last week and which I can discuss with you in this brief opportunity that I have at my disposal, is the strikes in a number of workshops and clashes in many government departments, and the need for coordinating the work of the revolutionary organs with the executive organs of the country.

Last Tuesday I visited the Foundation for the Oppressed and I talked with the representatives of various bodies. We reached certain decisions to prepare plans for coordination between the revolutionary and executive organs in the short term and to merge them in the long term through revolutionary changes in the executive bodies.

Concerning the clashes in the administrative departments of the country, you people who are present here can see, if we want to decide... [unfinished sentence as heard] For instance, we decided that the banks should provide the means for work, meaning funds, for the nationalized industrial complexes. The law for this was approved by the Revolution Council on the same day as this project was drawn up. Now, if a decision that you reach only reaches the door to your office but does not get any further this country cannot be administered. You sit and make laws but they are not carried out. You reach certain decisions but they are not carried out. What use is a bank which has not carried out the decisions of the Revolution Council? This is not right.

My sisters and brothers who are in these organizations should know that the opportunities which they have for working and for bringing themselves in line with revolutionary conditions are short-lived. All the people have shown their confidence, have voted, and now they have confidence when this person comes and says that these things can be done and will be done. However, they are prepared to listen to such talk for only a limited time. If 2 or 3 months passed and again I came and stood in front of this gathering... [unfinished sentence as heard]

Last night the governor general of Azarbayjan was saying that when he went there he told the people that he would not give them tranquilizers but would carry out essential remedies. However, as (?things were gradually postponed) he recently received a letter from Dasht-e Moghan which said: Forget about the basic remedies which were supposed to cure the illness, please sent us a few tranquilizers at least. Now the people will do the same thing to me. If I keep coming here, standing here and saying: Be hopeful, do not worry, everything will be sorted out; throughout the world the situation is the same after revolutions, it takes a few years until the affairs resume their normal course, it is less than a year since our revolution and we have had several elections; problems are being solved, be hopeful--well, for 2 or 3 months, they would remain hopeful. But if later they saw that nothing had changed they would say: We have lost the benefit of the vote that we cast; we do not want you; go away. If they say this to the person for whom they have voted, it will be clear what they will do to you. You should know that one cannot sacrifice a nation of 36 million for the sake of certain organizations who say we do not want to work.

Therefore, you should pay attention. The instructions of the government should be carried out immediately. [shouts of approval]

I have been given a note saying that I have only 15 minutes left to speak; of course the adhan [call to prayer] is more important.

If orders are not carried out, if it is a person who has disobyed he will be dismissed; if it is a department which has disobeyed it will be dismantled. I am saying all this in front of you so that if tomorrow we have strikes you will not think that you will be reinstated by resorting to strikes. We shall bring you in front of the crowds. We shall invite the people and will deal with those who have resorted to strikes. Be careful. [shouts of approval] We shall tell you people: We have told these ladies or gentlemen to work; we gave them an order to carry out but they did not carry it out and we dismissed them; now they have resorted to strikes, what should we do with them? We shall do to you whatever the people judge. [shouts of approval] However, if you made use of this opportunity and gladly engage in work and endeavor....[unfinished sentence as received] All of you who are in the Ministry of Agriculture, which has 70,000 employees, I am addressing all of you. If each one of you supervises one village all our villages will be supervised. Do not stay in Tehran all the time. Go to one of the villages over the weekend and see what problems they have. If you make use of this opportunity and go we shall be as pleased with you as we will be with our military brothers whom I referred to. We shall show our gratitude to you too.

If you make use of this opportunity, if you show sympathy for the people, if you work for this people, Iran will be spared a great deal of trouble and calamity. Your life will also improve in a prosperous, comfortable, happy and hopeful society. However, if, God forbid, you do not do so we shall deal harshly with you. Then your life will be bitter, and the lives of the people will also be bitter and a bitter cry will rise from all over Iran. What is wrong if all these faces are always happy? What is wrong if each day you are hopeful? What is wrong if you like like brothers and sisters together? Why should we always be each other's enemies and threaten one another? [end recording]

BANI-SADR'S CRITICISMS OF INTERVIEWS ANSWERED

LD222246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1245 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Statement by unidentified member of the supervisory board of Iranian radio and television in answer to speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 15 February in which he referred to censorship on radio and television--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In his speech the president referred to two points concerning the radio and television during the past few days. The first point was about an interview which was supposedly carried by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran with members of the public in which people were asked: Bearing in mind that the U.S. (?media) are happy at the election of Mr Bani-Sadr, what are your views concerning this? He came to the conclusion that we wished to indoctrinate the people about this issue. So far as we have investigated and searched our archives in the broadcasting section of the radio, we did not find such an interview. We telephoned the office of the president three times and asked the director of his office to give us the date and the hour when this program was broadcast. Unfortunately, we have not received an answer on this issue. In the last contact we made with him [the director] he said: You should not interrogate the president. We had no such intention. We only wanted to identify the producer of this program; to discover who he was and when such a program had been broadcast so that we could reprimand the producer of this program.

Concerning the second point he [Bani-Sadr] made: In his speech he said that on the day he came here to be interviewed by the French television, instead of directly recording and broadcasting the contents of his interview we broadcast REUTER reports, and incorrect reports at that. We completely deny this, because although the programs which are transmitted via satellite are not usually recorded, in this case as an exception we did so. What was recorded was translated in the presence of Mr Ahmad Salamati, who is one of the president's closer advisers. Incidentally, it was also checked with him and was later broadcast in our news bulletins. We even have a photograph which shows our news editor checking this interview with him. You can see this picture which shows that the contents have been completely checked with him. Unfortunately, we got in touch with his office concerning this matter, too, and they merely said that mistakes can occasionally happen. If this is so, then properly speaking this mistake should be corrected because we have twice broadcast his radio-television interview on the national network and this creates a wrong impression in the minds of the public concerning the Voice and Profile.

His third objection is why his television interview, which was recorded on the day he came to the station for his interview with French television, has not been broadcast. He refers to the point that supposedly we telephoned his office at 2130 on the day of the interview and had said that as the board of directors had not given permission for such an interview, and as the questions were not approved by the board of directors, then this interview would not be broadcast. This requires certain explanations which I now tell you: On that day he came to the station for a television interview.

At the end of this interview, one of the producers of the organization thought he had come to the broadcasting station in order to be interviewed by the Voice and Profile, and as he had no reporters or interviewers, in a great hurry he asked one of the announcers of the organization to go interview the president. He had no prior knowledge or preparation for this. When he contacted the president he, too, had no prior knowledge of this interview. The interview was not requested by Bani-Sadr. The management of the organization also had no knowledge of this. In any case, it was due to the mistake of the producer.

While any interview which is conducted in any of the studios of the organization should definitely be previously approved, the responsible officials should inform the management board; the interviewer should be chosen, the producer should be known and it should be carried out according to a program. Usually, such interviews are official interviews which are carried out by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic and not by a reporter. Sometimes, we carry out an interview in the streets. Even in those cases the reporter has permission for his interviews. At other times, we invite a national personality to the studio for an interview, and this should be done in a proper way.

In any case, this interview was carried out. On the evening of the same day I personally got in touch with the president's office and described the situation and said that this interview has been carried out in this fashion. Some important issues were raised in this interview. If he wished these issues to be brought to the attention of the public he should let us know so that we can immediately come and record another interview with him. Otherwise, we would make arrangements for a proper and comprehensive television interview with him on an appropriate occasion. We would invite him to come and record an interview. His office promised to discuss the matter with him.

On Thursday evening they again telephoned me from his office and they said that they had discussed the matter with Dr Bani-Sadr and that Dr Bani-Sadr had no objection to the broadcasting of that interview. Once again, I explained what the problems were. His office recommended that I should personally get in touch with Dr Bani-Sadr who, by chance, had come to the television studios to record an interview, and to clarify the matter.

Unfortunately, I had no time for this and it was decided that one of the employees in the news department should discuss this matter with him, but he was not able to do so either. He discussed it with one of the members of his office and he promised to discuss the matter with the president and give us his answer. Unfortunately, the following day, namely Friday, the speech which was made in the 12,000 man stadium was broadcast. As I said, there were two reasons for not broadcasting this interview. The first reason was that this interview was recorded contrary to the proper procedure. The interview which the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic was recording with the first Islamic president of the country should have been much better planned. In this case, the interviewer had gone in a hurry to the studio, thought hard and prepared some questions on the spur of the moment and put them to the president. Naturally, the interview was not as well planned as it should have been nor was it recorded according to procedure.

It is necessary to explain that at times, the president or the members of the Revolution Council or the ministers wish to make a speech or have an interview. In such cases, according to the chain of command which exists, we are dutybound to carry out their wishes. There is no question in that and there is no room for argument. If the president or the Revolution Council wishes to give an interview we are dutybound to record it. However, there are times that the radio and television organization itself decides to carry out an interview with one of the personalities. Naturally, when we volunteer to do something we should have the choice whether we broadcast that interview or not. The reason for getting in touch with his office was to explain to the president about the matter and, in fact, in a way to apologize for having taken his time for this interview.

It is useful to note that following the broadcasting of this interview, in a short time we had about 185 recorded telephone calls in which people objected to the form of the interview. As we had foreseen this, this was one of the reasons why we decided not to broadcast this interview. Of course, in the aforementioned speech [speech by Bani-Sadr on 15 February] there are certain comments which are to some extent provocative and even insulting toward the radio and television organization and its management board. However, as we are working for the sake of God and for the sake of a religious duty we preferred to keep quiet concerning all these issues. We only ask the president and the Revolution Council to pay greater attention to this matter and not to be satisfied merely with the reports they hear. According to the principle of "bidding people to do good and forbidding them from doing evil," first of all they should ask us, who, normally, should be the trusted officials of the Revolution Council and the president, about such matters; if our explanations are not satisfactory then they should bring the issue to public notice. Even in these few words we said our intention was to clarify the truth, as the president himself also believe that the truth should be discussed with the people and censorship should stop. This is why we made these comments and we have nothing further to say.

Bani-Sadr on Credibility of Media

LD230412 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1245 GMT on 22 February carries an interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr by an unidentified member of national Iranian radio and television concerning Bani-Sadr's 15 February speech referring to censorship by the radio and television. The interview is apparently live.

The interviewer begins by asking Bani-Sadr to comment on the interview in which it was said that the American press was happy with his election. The interviewer says that no trace of such an interview has been found. Bani-Sadr replies that the interview took place in Shiraz, and not in Tehran as the management of national television has supposed.

The interviewer says that Bani-Sadr has alleged that television management broadcast REUTER's version of Bani-Sadr's interview. He assures Bani-Sadr that the supervisory council has denied this and that one of Bani-Sadr's advisers was present during the translation of the interview. Bani-Sadr replies:

"The reputation and credibility of the national media in the eyes of the world should be preserved from within the country.. Therefore, if the president is misquoted, whether inside or outside the country, their primary duty is to make certain of its authenticity. Their duty is to report the truth. PARS NEWS AGENCY, the radio and television, and so forth--their duty is to distinguish between the truth and lies and to convey this to the public via the radio and television.

"Dr Bahonar told me at the Revolution Council session that the REUTER's version was carried. Is that so? If I had had the interview at home, one could say that the radio and television management was not aware of it. If so, the management should have asked. I am responsible for the country. Your duty is not to ruin my reputation. You should have asked, but did not. But the interview took place at the television station. They have the tape."

The interviewer responds that the interview in question was broadcast via satellite. He and Bani-Sadr argue the point. Bani-Sadr claims that the interview was recorded and the interviewer denies it. They also argue about whether the man present during the translation of the interview was or was not Bani-Sadr's adviser. Bani-Sadr denies it. Bani-Sadr then reiterates his position on the role of the media.

The interviewer returns to the subject of the interview that allegedly was not broadcast. He says that it was broadcast and that the viewers objected to the form of the interview, saying that it was informal and impolite. Bani-Sadr replies that different people have different tastes as to how an interview should be conducted. The interviewerer says that an interview with the president should be formal and well planned. Bani-Sadr disagrees, saying:

"A formal interview is not worth two cents. A formal interview is one where I tell you what questions to ask. Are you interviewing me formally now? Because you are informally interviewing me now, you thought up some questions on the spot, and my answers were also spontaneous. Therefore, there were no tricks. The people know what was asked and what was answered. Those who interview formally do so for political issues. For example, when such and such a president wants to say something, somewhere, the somebody is assigned to ask him certain questions."

The argument continues, with both Bani-Sadr and the interviewer repeating what they have already said. Bani-Sadr then says in conclusion:

"The radio and television should tell the truth so that once it says something the public will know that it is the truth. But if it shows any tendencies for or against anybody, it will lose its worth. The people will then start to doubt the authenticity of what it says. I am speaking for your own good. You yourselves should know what is good for you. The radio and television should be for all of Iran, not for just a few groups. You should speak the words of all of Iran. Then everybody will be satisfied and the atmosphere will change into an atmosphere of hope and happiness.

"Why could you not, instead of reading the news at various hours, ask the people to smile at each other. To speak to each other with words of hope. This would affect the people's morale. Your news brings sorrow. It is all about fighting, strikes and so forth. You say that the world looks dark and that everybody is at war with everybody else. The public sees all the upset in the media. Do you not feel that this is harmful for your country? You should encourage, bring hope and excitement. If you tell the truth as it is, it will bring a lot of hope and happiness and the situation will improve."

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES GUIDANCE ON ASSEMBLIES

LD220338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued 22 February by the Interior Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All the compatriots are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article 27 of the constitution, organizing gatherings and marches, without carrying arms, on the condition that they are not contrary to Islamic precepts, are allowed.

The Interior Ministry is the guarantor of the freedom of gathering and at the same time is responsible for supervising them in order to ascertain that Islamic precepts are not contravened.

Therefore, all political groups and parties who intend to hold public ceremonies are invited to refer to the Interior Ministry, the governorate generals or governorates, at least 48 hours before the program's commencement, in order to study the rules for holding ceremonies and to obtain the necessary permit. After observing the above regulations, the holding of ceremonies is permissible and the security forces are responsible for the maintenance of the freedom and security of the participant crowd and the prevention of any form of violent clashes.

However, if the group organizing the ceremonies oversteps its legal limits of freedom, the Interior Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran is responsible for pursuing the matter. Various groups, even if they are certain that Islamic precepts are contravened, do not have the right to intervene or coerce or create chaos, and consequently provide an excuse for counterrevolutionary forces. They should inform the Interior Ministry's responsible officials of the situation so that they can take legal steps.

The gathering that was held at Tehran University this afternoon was undertaken with the consent and permission of the Interior Ministry. Unfortunately, it encountered agitation and pressure which led to clashes and fighting. This, whether in connection with the trespass against social freedom or in connection with the lack of attention to the responsibilities of the Interior Ministry concerning the maintenance of law and order, is condemned.

Taking the fact into consideration that we are on the threshold of the elections for the National Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic, and that the observance of legal rights and freedom is of special importance, while inviting all strata of the people to cooperate with the responsible officials in safeguarding these rights, all groups, factions and parties are warned that in case of any form of agitation, coercion or any other action that disrupt the executive bodies of the government or malign the reputation or take away the basic freedom of others, the culprits will be brought to justice.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

JN231832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 23 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 23 February--An explosion this morning destroyed the main pipeline used to carry natural gas to Iranian cities and the Soviet Union. The pipeline is located near the city of Saveh.

The evening newspaper KEYHAN said today that the explosion set the pipeline on fire and the flames soared over 10 meters. It added that work has begun to repair the pipeline and that an investigation has also begun to determine the reasons for the explosion.

INA REPORTS ON CLASHES, DEMONSTRATIONS 23 FEB

JN231056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 23 February--It was reported here today that the clashes in (?Qa'emshahr) in the past 2 days between supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq movement and the Islamic Republican Party were the most violent among 50 Iranian cities. Press reports say that more than 300 people have been wounded in (?Qa'emshahr), some of them seriously.

The demonstrators in several major cities carried slogans denouncing the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper and demanding freedom of political action and annulment of the two-phase electoral system.

Tehran University was the scene of bloody clashes the day before yesterday. Groups armed with truncheons and stones attacked a massive gathering organized by the Mojahedin-e Khalq movement. More than 25 people were wounded in these clashes. The Iranian Interior Ministry had announced that the gathering was held with the approval of the competent authorities.

In another development, Tehran Radio continued today to broadcast Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's appeal to citizens in Mazandaran and Gilan Provinces to stay calm and not to resort to clashes. The president asked the government guards not to interfere in the incidents and to leave that task to the regular forces.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ACTIVITIES

ID242308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The supervisor of the Interior Ministry, in a talk with PARS NEWS AGENCY today, said: The Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran are allowed to have centers as long as they control the property, either renting or buying it. But this group cannot use government offices or confiscated buildings or public property for this purpose. The supervisor of the Interior Ministry emphasized that if these centers are not armed and are devoted to political, social, cultural and Islamic activities any violation of their rights shall be condemned.

He added: Decisions on places which, because of the conditions of the district the existence of such centers would, at the moment, create confrontations will be taken by the responsible officials of those districts. The supervisor of the Interior Ministry added: Political activities of the Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran, within reasonable limits, are allowed but the Mojahedin-e Khalq are advised to not insult the ideas of other groups or responsible officials in their marches and speeches in order to prevent any provocation or confrontation with other groups.

MONTAZERI DISCUSSES CLAIMS IN THE GULF

NC250855 Doha QNA in Arabic 0814 GMT 25 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 February--Ayatollah Montazeri, one of the leaders of the Iranian Revolution, has called for cooperation between the Gulf states and his country. He said that high level Iranian delegations will visit the Gulf, Arab and Islamic states to correct views on the revolution as well as to confirm that Islamic Iran has no territorial ambitions and that it covets not one inch of the land of others, particularly in the Gulf states. He stated that the revolution is 100 percent Islamic and not a racist or patriotic [qawmiyah] revolution.

In a statement published by the AL-ITTIHAD paper of Abu Dhabi today, Montazeri says: We want the Gulf and all the Islamic states to become aware of the imperialists, who are spreading allegations and rumors against us and claim that we want to export the revolution and seize the lands of others. He emphasizes that these allegations and fabrications are false and therefore rejected because we do not covet one inch of the land of others or of the Gulf states nor do we have any ambitions in other territories.

Montazeri says that the clergy's interference in the work of the government would end after the election of the Ash-Shura Council--the parliament--and that the government alone would have all powers to run the country.

Concerning the minorities demands, Montazeri says: We reject these demands if they mean independence or separation.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE IN SAVEH REPORTEDLY ATTACKED

JN241046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 24 February--It was mentioned here today that Khomeyni's representative in Saveh in central Iran was recently the target of an assassination attempt.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports that an armed group attacked (Sawji) when he was delivering a speech at the mosque in Amirabad village last Thursday.

(Sawji) was the Islamic Republican Party candidate in Saveh to the elections of the Council of Deputies.

'FULL ALERT' OF HOSPITAL STAFFS ANNOUNCED

ID222148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpt] A statement issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare states: Now that the combative and brave Iranian nation is going through various stages of its genuine struggles against the Satan and its supporters, headed by the great Satan America, the medical and (?auxiliary) cadres of hospitals and emergency hospitals throughout the country, being determined to actively participate in the general mobilization and thus to prepare themselves to counter possible provocations by the vanquished imperialism, will be on full 24 hour alert from Saturday, 23 February, to Monday, 25 February, in order to demonstrate their solidarity with the heroid Iranian nation.

MONTAZERI ISSUES REMINDER ON BANK ACCOUNT TO AID STRUGGLES

ID221802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID

["Text" of announcement sent 22 February to the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the office of Ayatollah Montazeri--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. Muslim brothers and sisters: It has been 1 year since the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and with the decisive (?guidance) of the great leader, Imam Khomeyni--may his shadow increase--the gloomy skies and difficulties have passed with victory. Now we are on the eve of the establishment of stable policies in Iran's international and world (?affairs) which concern its connections with the world's Islamic liberation movements. The oppressed sufferers and those sacrificed to the injustice of imperialism--both Eastern and Western--are turning to the embrace [word indistinct] of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

From the first days of the revolution's success, the strengthening of anti-imperialists was proposed by the leaders of the movement, and now it has entered a serious phase. Account number 7100 at the Iranian National Bank, central Qom branch, has been set up by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri for this purpose and for the international Islamic struggle. In view of the fact that in the Iranian Islamic nation there are very powerful brotherly sympathies with the Muslim strugglers of Islamic states--and in some of their demonstrations they have expressed this feeling--it is necessary that once again those people in Iran who recognize their duty and commitments should be informed that the aforementioned account is still in use. Those who wish to volunteer assistance to the world's anti-imperialist Islamic movements will be able to deposit their assistance in the bank account number cited above.

Of course, this assistance will be provided only to authentic progressive and popular movements, and efforts will be made to assist them in accordance with their real needs.

The peace of the Lord upon those who follow His guidance.

GROUP OF CURRENCY FORGERS ARRESTED IN TEHRAN

LD251225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the revolution prosecutor general's special group last night arrested persons responsible for forging 1,000 toman and 100 dollar banknotes as well as documents concerned with education certificates, including diplomas, and passports and visas for the United States.

In an interview with the media, a prosecutor general's office official said: About 15 days ago, we were informed that certain individuals were in contact with the U.S. Embassy. The contact man was a U.S. Marine, who is now one of the hostages.

Continuing, the assistant public prosecutor [as heard; earlier referred to as an "official"] said: We had earlier indentified the group. We arrested the members while they were in the process of smuggling out the forged banknotes. We seized about $6.5 million in forged banknotes, which, according to the present rate, amounts to 120 million tomans. He added that the group had contacts in Bank Melli which converted forged dollars into ordinary banknotes in order to circulate them in the bazaar. The group, made up of 2 women and 17 men, are under arrest at Evin Prison.

Meanwhile, during the arrest process, a member of the group, named Shahabi, managed to flee. The assistant prosecutor general said that a notebook was seized from one of the members in which was written the registration numbers of cars driven by patrol guards as well as others. The idea was to identify them first and then liquidate them. Concluding his remarks, he said these people were armed and were associated with a number of other groups.

NVOI DISCUSSES USSR'S LACK OF NEED FOR FOREIGN OIL

GF241903 [Editorial Report GF] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran is Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 February broadcast a commentary entitled, "U.S. Military Bases Must Be Shut Down," which says: The Pentagon has over a million troops stationed in various parts of the world at American bases outside the United States. These forces are found either at certain vital economic centers of the world or in those countries that have vast oil reserves or other natural resources. Now, under the pretext of protecting oil reserves in this region, the United States is using threats vis-a-vis the hostages situation in Iran and the events in Afghanistan. The so-called Soviet threat is quite unacceptable. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union is not in any way interested in other countries' oil reserves. The Soviet Union is producing sufficient oil to meet its own needs with some left over for export. The Pentagon is trying to establish new bases so that it can concentrate its forces in those bases as a threat against Iran and Afghanistan.